

SPARTU, Alexandru, prof. ing.

Considerations on some properties of linear modulation. Telecommuni-
catii 7 no.6:241-245. N-D '63.

1. SPARYSH, S. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Hemp
7. How we achieve high yields of middle Russian hemp. Dost. sel'khoz. no. 1 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

BEHEZIN, V.; SPARZHIN, Yu.

First year of the cosmic era. IUn. tekhn. 3 no.11:34-39 N '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

(Artificial satellites) (Cosmic physics)

SPARZHIN, Yu., inzh.

A rival of electron tubes. IUn.tekh. 3 no.4:23-25 Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Electron tubes)

(Low temperature research)

SPARZHIN, Yu.

Gyrotron, a gyroscope without rotating device. IUn.tekh. 5 no.6:
31-32 Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Gyroscope)

SPASENKO, A., starshiy master

Output of the Lutsk Feed Mill has been increased. Muk. elev. prom.
24 no.11:28 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kombikormovoy tsekh Lutskey mel'nitsy No.10.
(Lutsk--Feed mills)

PA 190T31

USSR/Chemistry - Ion Exchange Resins Aug 51

"Effect of Temperature on the Process of Ion Exchange in the Case of Synthetic Cationites," Ye. S. Peremyslova, R. P. Spashko

"Zhur Prikl Khim" Vol XXIV, No 8, pp 877-879

Studied effect of temp on cation exchange in systems CaCl_2 -KCl and CaCl_2 -NaCl, using: resorcylic acid/cationite (I) with active carboxyl group; p-phenolsulfonic acid cationite PSK (II) with active sulfonic acid groups mainly in nucleus; and

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USSR/Chemistry - Ion Exchange Resins Aug 51
(Contd)

Wofacit P (III) with active sulfonic acid groups mainly on side chain. In general, temp affects exchange capacity of weakly acidic cationites (I) but not strongly acidic resins (II and III).

190T31

SPASHKO, R.P.

ODINOKOV, S.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; SPASHKOV, A.M., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; MUNITS, A.P., red.izd-va; RUDAKOVA, N.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Temporary instruction for using "brizol" in waterproofing
of buildings and structures] Vremennye ukazaniia po pri-
meneniiu brizola dlia gidroizoliatsii zdanii i sooruzhenii.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.mate-
rialam, 1959. 12 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut orga-
nizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii krovel'nykh i otdelochnykh rabot
Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i
tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu (for Odínokov).
3. Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy
pomoshchi stroitel'stvu (for Spashkov).
(Waterproofing)

ODINOKOV, Sergey Dmitriyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ZAVRAZHIN,
Nikolay Nikolayevich, inzh.; Prinimal uchastiye
SPASHKOV, A.N., inzh.; TABUNINA, M.A., red.izd-va;
SHEVCHENKO, T.N., tekhn.red.

[Roofing work] Krovel'nye raboty. Moskva, Gosstroizdat,
1963. 281 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Roofing)

AUTHORS: Karpova, I. F., Spasibenko, T. P. SOV/54-58-3-15/19

TITLE: The Dependence of the Structural and Mechanical Properties of Copper Ferrocyanide Sols on the Conditions of Their Preparation (Issledovaniye zavisimosti strukturno-mekhanicheskikh svoystv zoley ferrotsianida medi ot usloviy polucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1958, Nr 3, pp 126-133 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors investigated the influence of the production and especially the influence of the anions contained in the solution upon the structural and mechanical properties of copper ferrocyanide sols. Copper ferrocyanide sols were obtained by the interaction of $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ and of the copper salts $Cu(NO_3)_2$, $CuSO_4$, $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2$ and $CuCl_2$ at different concentrations and a varying ratio of the initial solutions. It has been found that $Cu_2[Fe(CN)_6]$ sols are unstable under "toxic" influences and suffer an irreversible change of structure when decomposed. The dependence

Card 1/2

SOV/54-58-3-15/19

The Dependence of the Structural and Mechanical Properties of Copper Ferrocyanide Sols on the Conditions of Their Preparation

of the viscosity on time (η -T) was found. The viscosity decreases with advancing time. It decreases the most during the first two hours after the formation of the sol. Radiograms showed that the precipitates of $\text{Cu}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ initially exhibit an amorphous structure. Gradually, during aging they begin to crystallize. It has been shown that the anion composition in the solution has a strong influence upon the structural and mechanical properties of the $\text{Cu}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ sols. The following order was obtained for the degree of anion influence: $\text{NO}_3' < \text{CH}_3\text{COO}' < \text{SO}_4'' < \text{Cl}'$.

There are 9 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1958

Card 2/2

KARPOVA, I.F.; SPASIBENKO, T.P.

Effect of the preparation conditions on structural and mechanical
properties of copper ferrocyanide sols [with summary in English].
Vest. LGU 13 no.16:126-133 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Copper ferrocyanides)

GOROSHCHENKO, Ya.G.; SPASIBENKO, T.P.

Study of the system $ZrO_2 - HCl - H_2O$ by methods involving
solubility determination and spectrophotometry. *Zhur.neorg.khim.*
7 no.5:1159-1168 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Hydrochloric acid) (Zirconium oxides)

L 10457-66

ACC NR: AP6000290

SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/65/010/009/2156/2162

AUTHOR: Goroshchenko, Ya. G.; Spasibenko, T.P.

ORG: none

TITLE: The system $\text{HfO}_2\text{-HCl-H}_2\text{O}$

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 9, 1965, 2156-2162

TOPIC TAGS: hafnium compound, zirconium compound, hafnium oxide, hydrochloric acid, solubility, absorption spectrum, absorption band, chloride

ABSTRACT: The system $\text{HfO}_2\text{-HCl-H}_2\text{O}$ was studied by the solubility method in the range of 0 -- 50C. The presence of the following three equilibrium solid phases was established: $\text{HfO}_2 \cdot \text{HCl} \cdot y\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and the two crystal hydrates $\text{HfOCl}_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{HfOCl}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The solubility diagrams of the $\text{HfO}_2\text{-HCl-H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{ZrO}_2\text{-HCl-H}_2\text{O}$ systems are very similar; however, at HCl concentrations above 30%, hafnium chloride is less soluble than zirconium chloride. The absorption spectra of hafnium chloride solutions in hydrochloric acid differ from the absorption spectra of zirconium chloride in that they have no absorption band with a maximum at 315 nm and are displaced toward the shorter wavelengths. The difference in the absorption of light by solutions of zirconium and hafnium in hydrochloric acid can be utilized for the spectrophotometric determination of zirconium impurities in hafnium. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 07⁹ SUBM DATE: 29Feb64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 006

UDC: 541.123.32+546.832.4'131-31

Cord 1/1 pu

RYZHOV, E.V.; SPASIBENKO, Ye. I.

Effect of cutting conditions on the deformation of metal-cutting
tools. Stan. 1 instr. 32 no.4:26 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Metal cutting)

ZMIYENKO, Petr Yakovlevich; SPASIBIN, Ivan Ignat'yevich; ZAPIVAKHIN, A.I.,
red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[Agriculture of the German Democratic Republic] Sel'skoe khoziaistvo
Germanskoi Demokraticheskoi Respubliki. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz.
lit-ry, 1961. 165 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Germany, East—Agriculture)

SPASIBKO, A.M.

Determination of aldolase activity in Botkin's disease in children. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 4 no.3:50-53 My-Je '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsiy (zav. - prof.D.D.Lehedev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova na baze 4-y Detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Leningradskogo rayona (glavnyy vrach Z.I.Sleto).

(ALDOLASE)

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

SPASIBKO, A. M., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Clinico-laboratory diagnostics of Botkin's disease in children." Moscow, 1960. 12 pp; (Second Moscow State Medical Inst im N. I. Pirogov); 250 copies; free; (KL, 17-60, 172)

ACC NR: A17002580

(A, H)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0077/0077

INVENTORS: Anisimova, L. I.; Bernshteyn, G. L.; Gutskin, V. M.; Potov, P. A.;
Karapotov, K. K.; Kovalev, G. N.; Rapoport, M. B.; Spasibukhov, O. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for converting seismograms into variable height recordings. Class 42,
No. 189165

SOURCE: Izobretoniya, promyshlennyye obraztzy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 77

TOPIC TAGS: seismograph, seismologic instrument

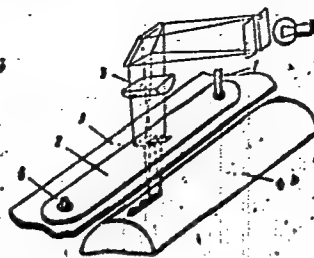
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for converting seismograms into variable height recordings, which contains a pantograph, an illuminator, and a photodrum. To increase the rate of processing seismograms, a drive pin coupled with a movable screen is mounted in the pencil socket of the pantograph (see Fig. 1). The illuminator and a rod which is the axle of rotation of the movable screen are mounted on a plate which can be moved along the generatrix of the photodrum.

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.340.8

ACC NR: AP7002580

Fig. 1. 1 - drive pin; 2 - movable screen;
3 - plate; 4 - photodrum; 5 - illuminator;
6 - rod



Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 10Mar65

Card 2/2

10(2)

SOV/20-124-1-12/69

AUTHORS: Grigoryan, S. S., Sokolov, A. G., Spasibukhov, Yu. I.

TITLE: On the Application of Similarity to the Motion of a Massive Solid Under the Action of a Shock Wave (O modelirovanii dvizheniya massivnogo tverdogo tela pod deystviem udarnoy volny)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 1, pp 48-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Under certain conditions an explosion wave may considerably displace a solid body, throw it into the air, or turn it over, etc, without directly destroying it. The theoretical investigation of these phenomena presents considerable mathematical difficulties, and therefore they must be experimentally investigated with the aid of models. The authors give a strict and complete specification of rules concerning these phenomena, employing the usual method of analyzing dimension numbers as well as the theory of similarity. Also a specific property of the problem discovered by Ya.B. Zel'dovich (Ref 1) is used, which shows the following: in the action of an explosion wave upon a massive body, the latter cannot be displaced to any considerable extent as long as the wave still acts upon it. According to these rules the application of similarity is relatively simple. Formulas are derived for the velocity of the center of mass and for the momentary angular velocity of the body

Card 1/3

SOV/20-124-1-12/69

On the Application of Similarity to the Motion of a Massive Solid Under the
Action of a Shock Wave

due to the action of the wave. Next, the equations of motion of the body are explicitly written down. The following rules for the application of similarity are developed: for a similarity between nature and the model all geometric characteristics of the phenomenon must be similar and, besides, the dimensionless arguments of certain functions defined in this paper, which correspond to one another, must be equal to one another. The here derived rules only make it necessary that in the model as well as in the natural body the dimensionless principal moments of inertia be equal to one another and that certain of the conditions mentioned here be satisfied. In the case of a special method of modelling, which is interesting and possible in a number of cases, the following holds: only the dimensions of the body and the distribution of the mass it contains change in the model. This is brought about either by causing the time dependence of the center of mass in the body and in nature to be equal (and not similar!) to each other, or by the fact that the laws governing the rotation of the body round its center of mass are the same in the model and in nature. Such an application of similarity, which is described as synchronous, may be of use in some cases. The authors thank L. I. Sedov for his

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SOV/20-124-1-12/59

On the Application of Similarity to the Motion of a Massive Solid Under the
Action of a Shock Wave

appraisal of the paper, and M. A. Sadovskiy for raising the problem
and assisting in solving it. - There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: August 8, 1958, by L. I. Sedov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1958

Card 3/3

SPASIC, Atanasije

The fourth session of the Administrative Board of the Federal
Chamber of Transport. Medun transp 8 no.4:236-238 Ap '62.

SPASIC, I.

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation:

Source: Belgrade, Veterinarski glasnik, No 5, 1961, pp 383-388.

Data: "Complex Protection of Cross-Bred Marino Sheep in Montenegro
Against Fasciolosis, Gastroenteric and Pulmonary Strongilosis."

Authors:

SPASIC, I., Veterinary Diagnostic Station of Montenegro (Veterinarsko-
diagnosticka stanica Crne Gore), Titograd;
NEVENIC, V., Institute for Invasion Diseases of the Faculty of
Veterinary Medicine (Institut za invazione bolesti Veterinarskog
Fakulteta), Belgrade.

SPASIC, M.

New metallurgic methods in antimony metallurgy and possibilities of applying them under our conditions. p. 208. Vol. 11, No. 2, 1956. TEHNIKA. Beograd, Yugoslavia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (REAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

SPASIC, M.; VUCENOVIC, M.

Rolling zinc strips and the problem of zinc rolling. p. 13⁴⁴.
(Tehnika, Vol. 11, no. 9, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (SERIAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 7.
July 1957, Uncl.

SPASIC, Miodrag A.; DURKOVIC, Bratimir B.

Mechanism of the electrolytic formation of germanium hydrides.
Glas Ham dr 28 no.3/4:205-211 '63

1. Faculty of Technology, Institute of Nonferrous Metallurgy,
Belgrade.

SPASIC, Miodrag, ing., prof. (Beograd, Vojkovicva 20); DURKOVIC,
Bratimir, ing., asistent

Behavior of germanium during the pyrometallurgical treatment
of Bor Mine concentrates. Tehnika Jug 16 no.10:1782-1785 0 '61.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu.

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part II. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids. Bases. Salts. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 50846

Author : Spasic, Miodrag; Knezevic, Bosko

Inst : -

Title : Possibility of Production of Elemental Sulfur by a Thermal Decomposition of Copper Concentrates from Bor (a Town in Yugoslavia).

Orig Pub : Tehnika, 1957, 12, No 11, Rud. i metalurg., 3, No 11, 274-276.

Abstract : It was established that thermal decomposition of copper concentrates is not a suitable method for the production of elemental sulfur. -- L. Kheronskaya

Card : 1/1

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia C
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 74449
 AUTHOR : Spasic, M., Vucurovic, D., and Pudja, L.
 INST. : Not given
 TITLE : Some Experiments Carried Out for the Purpose of
 Extracting Germanium from Yugoslav Raw Materials
 ORIG. PUB. : Tehnika, 13, No 10 (1958); Rud i Metalurg, 9,
 No 10, 240-240a (1958)
 ABSTRACT : Germanium has been extracted from copper concen-
 trates containing 0.01% Ge or from flue dust from
 copper-smelting furnaces containing 0.087% Ge
 by melting down copper buttons and by volatiliz-
 ing the sulfides. The high S content made it im-
 possible to obtain satisfactory enrichment of the
 buttons in germanium. Volatilization of the sul-
 fides at 1,000° in a stream of H₂ from copper
 concentrates permitted the achievement of a
 twenty-fold enrichment of the germanium. Under

CARD: 1/2

63.

Y/001/62/000/007/001/001
D267/D307

AUTHORS: Spasić, M., Engineer, Professor and Vučurović, D.,
Engineer, Assistant

TITLE: Roasting with evaporation of the concentrate of
antimony sulfide from the Lojana (Macedonia) ore

PERIODICAL: Tehnika, no. 7, 1962, 1299-1302

TEXT: The aim of this work was to establish the effect of
the temperature and duration of roasting on the rate of formation
and evaporation of Sb_2O_3 , and to evaluate the behavior of nickel in
this process. Antimony concentrate (52.62% Sb) mixed with ca. 60%
by weight of coke (to prevent sintering and to promote the formation
of Sb_2O_3 from Sb_2O_4 and its evaporation) was heated in a laboratory
rotary tubular furnace to 850-1050°C. The maximum amounts of evapor-
ated Sb (95.68 and 95.36% of the total Sb) were observed at 950 and
980°C, respectively, the process lasting 6 hours. A shorter treat-
ment (2 hours) sufficed at 1050°C when the proportion of evaporated
Sb was 93.57%, but this was associated with a noticeable sintering

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Y/001/62/000/007/001/001
D267/D307

Roasting with evaporation ...

of the material. The highest yield of evaporated Sb was obtained when the concentrate with coke was first roasted for 6 hours at 850°C, and then for 2 hours at 1020-1100°C; the yield of evaporated Sb was then 97.76% of total Sb. The evaporated Sb_2O_3 contained certain amounts of As (up to 7%), and S (ca. 0.5% at higher temperatures). Any nickel present in the concentrate remains in the roasted residue, the Ni content being 0.6-1.0%. The product obtained by roasting with evaporation is an Sb concentrate (64-74%) in which Sb is mainly in the form of Sb_2O_3 ; 93% of the concentrate is below 325 mesh. There are 1 figure and 3 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION:

Tehnološki fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu (Faculty of Technology, University of Belgrade)

SUBMITTED:

June 24, 1961

Card 2/2

SPASIC, Miodrag A.; DURKOVIC, Bratimir B.

Extraction of titanium from the red clay of the Montenegrin bauxite. Glas Hem dr 25/26 no.8/10:559-562 '60/'61.

1. Faculty of Technology, Laboratory for Nonferrous Metallurgy, Beograd.

SPASIC, Miodrag A.; DURKOVIC, Bratimir B.

Electrolytic hydrogenation in aqueous solutions as a method for the obtainment of highly pure germanium. Glas Hem dr 25/26 no.8/10:469-475 '60/'61.

1. Faculty of Technology, Laboratory for Nonferrous Metallurgy, Beograd.

SPASIC, Miodrag, inz., prof. (Beograd, Vlakoviceva 20); VUCUROVIC, Dusan,
inz., asistent

The evaporation roasting of the antimony sulfide concentrate at
the Lojane Mines. Tehnika Jug 17 no.7:Suppl.: Rudarstvo metalurg
13 no.7:1299-1302 J1 '62.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu.

SPASIC, Miodrag, ing., prof. (Beograd, Vlatkovicova 20); VUCUROVIC, Dusan,
ing., assistant

Agglomeration of pyrite and pyrrhotine concentrates and burns for the
preparation of further complex processing. Tehnika Jug 17 no.2:
271-274 F '62.

1. Technological Faculty of the University of Beograd. 2. Clan
Redakcionog odbora, "Rudarstvo i metalurgija" (for Spasic).

(Pyrites) (Pyrrhotite)

SPASIC, M.; VUCUROVIC, D.; VRACAR, R.; ILIC, I.

Hydrometallurgic preparation of mercury from the mercury ore
of Suplja Stena, Avala. Glas Hem dr 28 no.3/4:212-222 '63

SPASIC, Miodrag, inz., prof. (Beograd, Vojkovicva 20);
VUCUROVIC, Dusan, inz.; VRACAR, Rajko, inz., asistent

Separation of iron and nickel, and preparation of high-grade nickel concentrate from the mine water of the Avala mercury deposits. Tehnika Jug 19 no.3; Suppl: Rudarstvo geol metalurg 15 no.3:467-472 Mr '64.

1. Faculty of Technology, University of Belgrade.

YUGOSLAVIA

SPASIC, Ivana M.

"Significance of Some Biological Characteristics of Streptococci of Group B for the Development and Spread of Mastitis of Cows and of Human Infection"

Belgrade, Acta Veterinaria, Vol 16, No 1-2, 1966, pp 171-182

Abstract: Streptococci of Group B isolated from cows and from human beings were of the same serological types, i.e., of Ia, Ib, II, III, and non-polysaccharide types. Bovine and human strains of the same type were identical in every respect, e.g., in regard to sensitivity to antibiotics and to the disinfectant Tego 51. Mastitis in cows could be produced by infection with human strains. Type III was found to be predominant in producing mastitis of cows, while type II was isolated to a predominant extent in human infections. This can be explained by the greater thermal stability of streptococci of type II, which were found to withstand a temperature of 75° for 5-15 min. Human streptococci infections are apparently caused by consumption of the milk of infected cows; in view of the fact that the milk is pasteurized or boiled rather than consumed raw in the majority of cases, the probability of survival in it of streptococci of type II is greater than that of streptococci of type III. Table, no references. German summary. (Dissertation defended on 30 Dec 65 at the Veterinary Faculty, Belgrade University.)

IABAN, M.; BUDIMIR, M.; MIJUSKOVIC, B.; SPASIC, P.

Respiratory function in various positions of the body. Acta med.
iugoslavl. 15 no.1:1-19 '61.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu Narodne Republike Srbije u Beogradu.
(RESPIRATION physiol) (POSTURE)

LABAN, M.; BUDIMIR, M.; MIJUSKOVIC, B.; SPASIC, P.; MAKSIMOVIC, B.;
MIKOVANOVIC, M.

Spirometric apneic coefficients. Acta med. iugoslavl. 15 no.1:
20-42 '61.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu Narodne Republike Srbije u Beogradu.
(SPIROMETRY)

BANKOVIC, A.; SPASIC-MILOVANCEVIC, V.

The role of responsibilities of the personnel in the onset and
transmission of hospital infections. *ijena* 16 no. 1:32-33 '62

SPASKOV, P. A. jt. au.

Milling-machines. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1939.

(Mic 53-714)

Collation of the original: 179 p.

Microfilm TJ-6

JEVIC, Zivojin; POPOVIC, Srbislav; SPASOJEVIC, Ljubodrag

Plasmocytic reticulosarcoma. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 83
no. 12:1470-1474 Dec 55.

1. II Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.
Upravnik; prof. dr. Djordje Brkic.
(SARCOMA, RETICULUM CELL,
plasmocytic. (Ser))

BURIJAN, Jovan; BANKOVIC, Stanoje; SPASOJEVIC, Ljubodrag

Carcinoma of the rectum in a 15-year-old boy. Srpski arh.
celok. lek. 87 no.10:957-959 0 '59.

1. Interna klinika A Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu, upravnik:
prof. dr Branislav Stanojevic.
(RECTUM neopl.)

DJURIC, Dusan S.; TUFEGDZIC- LJALJEVIC, Jasmina; SPASOJEVIC, Ljubodrag

Hepatogenic diabetes. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 91 no.1:7-15
Ja '63.

1. Interna klinika A Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u
Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr. Branislav Stanojevic.
(LIVER DISEASES) (DIABETES MELLITUS)

JEREMIC, M.; VOJINOVIC, Lj.; SPASOJEVIC, M.

Hydrophysical properties and their relation in the profile of
smonitza and parapodzols of Serbia. Zemljiste biljka 12 no.1/3:
157-166 Ja-D '63.

1. Institute of Soil Science, Belgrade-Topcider.

SPASOJEVIC, Miso

Treatment of lumbago and of lumboischialgia. Srpski arh.
celok. lek. 85 no.1:75-76 Jan 57.

1. Interno odelonje opste bolnice u Travniku. Sef: prim. dr.

F. Rosencvajg.

(BACKACHE, ther.
lumbago (Ser))

(SCIATICA, ther.
lumbar sciatica (Ser))

V. SPASOJEVIC

"Division of cytoplasm and the formation of the plastic membrane of maize." p. 247.
(BULLETIN, SCIENCES NATURELLES, Vol. 4, no. 2, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

SPASOJEVIC, V.

"Structural Hybridity as a Factor in the Degeneration of Potatoes and Reduction
in their Yield" p. 23
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 25, no. 2, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2,
No 10, October, 1953, Unclassified

SPASOJEVIC, V.

"The Mutant Radiative Power of the "Astra-Lux" Lamp. I. Effect of "Warm"
Infrared Radiation on the Meiotic Process in Antirrhinum Majus" p. 153
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 25, no. 2, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2,
No. 10, October, 1953, Unclassified

SPASOJEVIC, V.

"Nitric Acid as a Factor in the Growth of Maize" p. 189
(ZBORNİK RADOVA, Vol. 25, no. 2, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2,
No. 10, October, 1953, Unclassified

STABO-SIVET, V.

Phenomenon of multistemmed corn plants and its application in practice.

p. 87 (Belgrade, Institut za fiziologiju razvika, genetiku i selekciju. Zbornik Radova. No. 4, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

SPASOJEVIC, V.

Induction of autotetraploids into beans (Phaseolus vulgaris L.).

p. 117 (Belgrade. Institut za fiziologiju razvika, genetiku i selekciju. Zbornik "Radova". No. 4, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEEA) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1955

SPAS 3710, V.

Aversion to cream in either milk or coffee.

p. 147 (Belgrade. Institut za fiziologiju razvika, genetiku i selekciju. Zbornik Radova. No. 4, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

SPASOJEVIC, V.

A plant chamber; V. S. Spasojevic's model.

p. 187 (Belgrade. Institut za fiziologiju razvica, genetiku i selekciju. Zbornik Radova. No. 4, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

SPASOJEVIC, Vladimir S.

Clone as a factor for the improvement and control of clonal senility in potatoes. Zbor Biol inst Beograd 1 no.1:1-20 '57.

1. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Zbornik radova Bioloskog instituta N.R.Srbije."

SPASOJEVIC, Vladimir S.

Practical value of the tillering of maize. Zbor Biol inst
Beograd 1 no.3:1-11 '57.

1. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Zbornik radova Bioloskog instituta
N.R.Srbije!"

SPASOJEVIC, Vladimir S.

Meiosis in the autotetraploid of string beans. Zbor Biol inst
Beograd 1 no.5:141 '57.

1. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Zbornik radova Bioloskog instituta
N.R.Srbije".

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA
 CATEGORY : General Biology. 6
 Genetics. Plant Genetics.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 9730
 AUTHOR : Spasojevic, Vladimir
 INST. :
 TITLE : Heterosis in Maize which Tillers
 ORIG. PUB. : Archiv. poljopr. nauke, 1957, 10, No 30,
 83-90
 ABSTRACT : Among the inbred strains of Kremenistaya maize
 one strain was found to exist which tillered
 noticeably, a phenomenon which usually takes
 place in real grains. In the course of 10
 years of work on selection an entire series
 of such inbred strains was successfully
 created and the groundwork for obtaining
 corresponding hybrid forms was laid. In 1955
 the first single interstrain hybrids of tiller-
 ing maize yielded 4-8 shoots per each

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA
 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001652630005-3"

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : tillering knot with an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ears
 per each shoot. In 1956 double hybrids pro-
 duced in terms of ears a 69 percent increase
 of the yield and in terms of straw a 113 per-
 cent increase as compared to the standard.
 In 1957 hybrid tillered maize yielded 89.2
 centners of ears and 137 centners of straw
 per 1 ha which corresponds to 69 and 148 per-
 cent of the accordingly harvested standard
 variety. The hybrids of one grain usually
 yielded 2-10 shoots with 2-7 ears. The silced

Card: 2/3

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
ST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : mass of these tillered hybrids was $2\frac{1}{2}$ times larger than of standards and the sugar content in stalks amounts to 8.4 percent as compared to the standard's 6.6 percent. The perspective of introducing tillering hybrid maize forms into practical use is discussed as well as the necessity of devising specific measures for their cultivation. -- A. I. Ruptsov

CARD: 3/3

12

SPASOKUKOTSKAYA, M.G.

Knight of surgery. Znan.sila 30 no.12:15-20 D '55.
(MIRA 9:4)

(Spasekuketski, Sergei Ivanovich, 1870-1943)

SPASOKUKOTSKAYA, M.G.

With the weapon of science and humanism. Zdorov'ie 6 no.8:6-8 Ag
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

(SPASOKUKOTSKII, SERGEI IVANOVICH, 1870-1943)

SPASOKUKOTSKAYA, M.G. (Moskva)

Sergei Ivanovich Spaschukotakii. Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.9:43-47 S
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

(SPASOKUKOTSKII, SERGEI IVANOVICH, 1870-1943)

BABINETS, A.Ye., otv. red.; KRAYEV, V.F., red. vypuska; MESYATS, I.A., red.; SPASOKUKOTSKIY, A.I., red.; MEL'NIK, A.F., red. izd-va; LISOVETS, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the First Ukrainian Hydrogeological Conference]
Trudy Pervogo Ukrainskogo gidrogeologicheskogo soveshchaniia.
Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR. Vol.2. [Problems of engineering
geology] Voprosy inzhenernoi geologii. 1961. 174 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Ukrainskoye gidrogeologicheskoye soveshchaniye, 1st.
(Ukraine—Engineering geology—Congresses)

1st and 7th copies
100 and 100 copies

ca
10

Condensation of 6-methoxy-8-hydroxyquinoline with 1-diethylamino-3-halopropanes. A. M. Berkenheim and N. S. Spasokukotskii. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 541-4 (1941).—In view of the usefulness of dialkylaminopolymethyleneamine deriva. of 6-methoxyquinoline as quinine substitutes, the authors felt the need of prepn. of simple dialkylaminopolymethylene ethers of 8-hydroxy-6-methoxyquinoline (I) in order to establish any antimalarial activity of 8-hydroxy-6-methoxyquinoline, which may result from hydrolysis of such ethers *in vivo*. Com. 6-methoxy-8-aminoquinoline (II) was purified through its HCl salt. Attempted conversion of II into I by diazotization and by Bucherer's method did not succeed. Attempts were made to prep. I by acid hydrolysis of II: 261 g. II in 300 cc. concd. H₂SO₄ and 880 cc. H₂O was boiled for 8 hrs. under reflux, filtered, and the sulfate thus obtained dissolved in H₂O and neutralized to give 210 g. of green crystals, m. 167-9° (from H₂O), which were found to be 6-hydroxy-8-aminoquinoline contaminated with 6,8-dihydroxyquinoline. Freshly distd. II (135 g.) in 190 cc. concd. H₂SO₄ and 160 cc. H₂O was refluxed (bath temp. 235-45°) for 34 hrs. (when a sample on diazotization and treatment with 2-naphthol gave a weak reaction); the mass was treated with H₂O, let stand, filtered, dissolved in H₂O and neutralized to yield 90% of 6,8-dihydroxyquinoline (III), as red crystals, m. 153-4°. Methylation of III yields a mixt. of isomers: 11 g. III in 40 cc. abs. EtOH is added to a soln. of EtONa (from 3.12 g. Na), then the mixt. is treated at 35° with 19 g. 6-MeC₄H₄SO₃Me, which reacts with heat evolution; the 14cC₄H₄SO₃Na is filtered off and the filtrate acidified by AcOH and concd.; the residue, dissolved in 2% NaOH, washed with Et₂O and pptd. by AcOH, yields crude I, purified by crystn. from abs. EtOH, giving 2.3 g., m. 124-5°. I (8.6 g.) in 80 cc. hot abs. EtOH is treated with 0.98 g. Na in 50 cc. EtOH, cooled, treated with 6.3 g. 3-diethylaminopropyl chloride, heated to 50° for 3-4 hrs., let stand, filtered and concd.; the residue is dissolved in Et₂O, washed with 1% KOH and distd. to yield 6-methoxy-8-diethylaminopropoxyquinoline, b₁₋₂ 198-205°, as a viscous liquid. The product was not active as an antimalarial.

G. M. Konoloff

ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS		PROCESS AND PROPERTY INDEX		1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS	
CA		<p>Separation of a mixture of anabasine and lupinine in liquid NH_3, medium. A. Sadykov and N. Spasokhoshil. <i>J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 13, 220-3 (1943) (English summary); cf. C. A. 38, 1241. -A satisfactory method of sepn. of anabasine and lupinine was developed for lab. and large-scale operations. A mixt. of the alkaloids (12 g.), contg. 20% lupinine, was mixed with 15 cc. liquid NH_3 (I) and treated with 0.6 g. Na in 30 cc. I; after brief shaking, Na lupinate was filtered off, washed with I and dried to give 100% recovery (3.7 g.), while the evapn. of the mother liquor and distn. of the residue gave 83.3% (8 g.) anabasine, bp 125-8°; <i>picrate</i>, m. 201.5°. $NaNH_2$ can be used similarly: 0.45 g. Na and 0.025 g. $FeCl_3$ in 20 cc. I yielded the corresponding amt. of $NaNH_2$; to the mixt. was added 15 g. of the alkaloid mixt. in 25 cc. I and it was shaken for 25-30 min.; Na lupinate was recovered as above (3.3 g.), while the mother liquor yielded 98% recovery of anabasine. Either procedure was found to be applicable to large-scale operations in an autoclave; etc. cond. moments were used as a guide for the completion of the reaction (visual observations being impossible); the yields were analogous to those of small-scale expts. G. M. Koshapov</p>		17	
ABR-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		<p>ABR-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>ABR-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>	

10

The amination of organic halogen compounds in liquid ammonia. II. Reaction between liquid ammonia and the lower alkyl halides. N. S. Spasokobskii, G. S. Markova, and A. I. Shatnitskii. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 18, 42-50 (1945) (English summary); *cf. C.A.* 39, 1321¹.— The reaction between Bu and its halides and liquid NH₃ proceeded as a pseudo-second-order reaction. The velocity of reaction increased from chloride to iodide, and was lower for the Bu halides. The reaction proceeded faster at lower concns. of halides, higher temp., and const. stirring of the reacting mix. CuCl₂, CuCl, Cu(NO₃)₂ did not catalyze the reaction in liquid NH₃. BuBr yielded mostly BuNH₂ at α 20-25 and τ 0-20°. BuNH at α 3.5-4 and τ 40°, where α = NH₃/BuBr (in mol. %); best conditions for production of BuNH are low α and high τ . An answer is given to the remarks of Williamson, *cf. (C.A.* 38, 2389¹). A. A. Podgorny

Sub. Non-Aqueous Solutions, Karpov Phys. Chem. Inst., Moscow

Ca

Mono- and dialkylated derivatives of aminoquinoline.
N. S. Spasokhodskii and L. V. Antik. U.S.S.R. 69,000,
Jan. 31, 1948. A soln. of aminoquinoline and NaNH₂ in
liquid NH₃ is treated with an alkyl halide, e.g., a dialkyl-
aminoalkyl halide. The yields are almost quant.

M. Hosh

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
<p>Alkylation of amino compounds in liquid ammonia. 1. Alkylation of aminoquinolines. L. V. Antik and N. S. Spasokukotskii (2nd Moscow Med. Inst.). <i>J. Gen. Chem.</i> (U.S.S.R.) 16, 2109-12(1946) (in Russian).—Liquid NH_3 was successfully used as a medium for alkylation of aminoquinolines, through the intermediate formation of the Na derivs.; low temps. also tended to reduce the possible side reactions. In a glass ampoule NaNH_2 prepd. in 10% excess by soln. of 0.36 g. Na in 10-15 cc. liquid NH_3 in the presence of Fe oxide or nitrate, was treated with 2.5 g. 6-methoxy-8-aminoquinoline; the ppt. of NaNH_2 vanished and a red color of the RNNHNa compd. appeared; 2.5 g. $\text{Et}_3\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{Cl}$ was added, allowed to stand overnight (no change in appearance occurred after the 1st 1-1.5 hrs.), and NH_3 was then allowed to evaporate; the residue, after soln. in Et_2O, drying, evapn., and rubbing with petr. ether, gave 88% 6-methoxy-5-(3-diethylamino-propylamino)quinoline, b_p 210-21° sol. in petr. ether ext., and 0.37 g. starting material, insol. in petr. ether. The following 6-methoxyquinolines were similarly prepd.: 8-(3-diethylamino-propylamino), b_p 218-22° (94%); 7-(3-diethylamino-propylamino), b_p 230-40° (80%); 8-bis(3-diethylamino-propylamino)quinoline, b_p 240-10° (97.3% from 6-methoxy-8-(3-diethylamino-propylamino)quinoline). The equipment used was that of Shatenshtein (cf. <i>C.A.</i> 35, 23059).</p> <p>G. M. Koschepoff</p>																													
<p>ASM-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																													
STANDARD *A										STANDARD *B										STANDARD *C									
STANDARD *A										STANDARD *B										STANDARD *C									

27

Contemporary Theories on the Nature of Nitrating
 Mixtures and on the Mechanism of Nitration of Or-
 ganic Compounds. (In Russian.) N. S. Spasokukolakh.
 Uspekhi Khimii (Progress in Chemistry), v. 17,
 Jan.-Feb. 1948, p. 55-73.
 A review, 46 ref.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Photography

1 Feb 52

"The Influence of the Intramolecular Hydrogen Bond on the Color of Indocaniline Dyes Derived from Alpha-Naphthol," B. S. Portnaya, I. I. Levkoyev, N. S. Spasokukotskiy, All Union Sci Res Cinephoto Inst

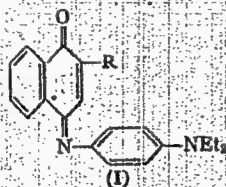
"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXII, No 4, pp 603-605

The parent indoaniline dye derived from alpha-naphthol and diethyl-p-phenylenediamine has an absorption max at 625 millimicrons. By substituting various radicals in the 1 position of the naphthol ring, the wave length is moved to the longer side in varying amts depending on the radical. A table listing the radicals and the corresponding wave lengths is given. The dyes in question are used for forming the cine image in multilayer color films.

PA 213T18

SPASOKUTSKIY, N.S.

The effect of ionization of carboxylic or sulfonic acid group in indoaniline dyes on their color. N. S. Spasokutskiy, I. L. Lerkov, and B. S. Pertova (All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. Chem. Photo Ind., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 93, 671-4 (1953). The following absorption max (m μ) of I were observed (R and max in acidic medium and in basic medium given): H, 635, 625; CO₂H, 737, 600; CO₂Me, 680, 600; CONHPh, 700, 700; CONHC₆H₄CO₂H-o, 680, 675; CONHC₆H₄CO₂Me-o, 690, 690; CONHC₆H₄CO₂H-m, 703, 693; CONHC₆H₄CO₂Me-m, 704, 704; CONHC₆H₄CO₂H-p, 710, 702; CONHC₆H₄CO₂Me-p, 710, 710; SO₃H, 620, 620; CONHC₆H₄(CO₂H)-1,5, 710, 691; CONHC₆H₄(CO₂Me)-1,5, 710, 710; CONHC₆H₄(CO₂H)-3,4, 712, 697; CONHC₆H₄(CO₂Me)-3,4, 712, 712. Thus ionization of CO₂H weakens its action as an electron-releasing group; in the above dyes except for the p-carboxyanilide, it acts as an electropos. group giving a hypsochromic shift of absorption.



Consideration of properties of carboxylic deriva. indicates that interaction with the rest of the org. molecule takes place not only through the π -electrons, but also through the σ -electrons. The sulfo group failed to affect the absorption max. because of its complete ionization even in acid soln.

(I. M. Kosolapoff)

SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Levkoyev, I.I.	"Investigations in the	Ministry of Culture USSR
Svashnikov, M.N.	Field of Polymethine Dyes"	
Vompe, A.F.		
Portnaya, B.S.		
Spasokukotskiy, N.S.		
Deychmeyster, K.V.		

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

USSR/ Chemistry - Analytical chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 147 - 13/27

Authors : Bagratishvili, G. D.; Shigorin, D. I.; and Spasokokotskiy, N. S.

Title : The hydrogen bond in indoaniline dyes studied by the infrared absorption spectra method

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/12, 2185-2188, Dec 1954

Abstract : The hydrogen bond and type of bond in indoaniline dyes were investigated by the infrared absorption spectra method. The formation of an intramolecular hydrogen bond between the N - H, O - H and C O groups was established on the basis of absorption spectra obtained. The presence of the intramolecular hydrogen bond in the molecules of the investigated indoaniline dyes was found to cause a sharp displacement of the long wave maximum in the electron absorption spectrum toward long waves. The intensity and wash-out of the spectral bands were evaluated only qualitatively. Twelve references ; 7 USSR; 4 USA and 1 French (1936-1953). Table.

Institution : The L. Ya. Karpov Physico-Chemical Institute and the All-Union Scientific Motion Picture-Photo Institute

Submitted : April 15, 1954

SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N-S

Azo methine dyes. I. Color of some indoaniline dyes, derivatives of 1-naphthol, containing substituents in the naphthalene ring. B. S. Portnaya, N. S. Spasokukotskiy, N. F. Turitsyna, T. P. Bobkova, G. I. Arbuzov, and I. I. Leykoev (All-Union Cinaphoto Inst., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 26, 2537-48 (1958); cf. *C.A.* 49, 16804. Introduction of electroneg. groups in position 2 of Naphthol blue causes deepening of color with bathochromic shift paralleling the electronegativity of the substituent. Indoaniline dyes derived from 1-naphthol contg. CO₂H or

carbamido group in the 2-position show especially deep colors, apparently due to intramol. H bonding between the substituent and the carbonyl O of the naphthalene ring. Heating Ph 1-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonyl chloride with amines to 135-70° first at 40-50 mm., then at 15-30 mm. yielded corresponding amides of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid (I). Disubstituted amides and ethylamide were prepd. from the acyl chloride and the amines in inert solvent. The following amides of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid were reported: anilide, 78%, m. 154°; 1-naphthylamide, 77.4%, m. 162-3°; 2-naphthylamide, 89.5%, m. 181°; amide, 191-2°, m. 87-8°; ethylamide, 82.5%, m. 152°; diethylamide, 25.7%, m. 67-8°; methylamide, 61.7%, m. 130°; diphenylamide, 79.6%, m. 154°; phenyl(1-naphthyl)amide, 83.1%, m. 161-2°; phenyl(2-naphthyl)amide, 87.8%, m. 146-7°. Heating 5.24 g. I K salt in CHCl₃ with 5.2 g. PCl₅ 1.5 hrs. gave 50% pure 1-naphthol-2-sulfonyl chloride, m. 112-13° (from ligroine), which with PhNH₂ in C₆H₆ gave 70.5% 1-naphthol-2-sulfonanilide, m. 148-9° (from EtOH). The use of PhNH₂-Et gave 91.7% N-ethyl-1-naphthol-2-sulfonanilide, m. 103° (from EtOH); reaction of the chloride with Ph₂NH in

Portnova, B.S., Spasakukotsk

Et_2O in the presence of PhNMMe_2 as HCl acceptor, gave 80% *N,N*-diphenyl-1-naphthol-2-sulfonamide, m. 135° (from Et_2O). An AgCl suspension (from 7.37 g. AgNO_3 in 40 ml. H_2O and 2.02 g. NaCl in 40 ml. H_2O) was treated in order with 3.2 g. dry Na_2CO_3 in 20 ml. H_2O , 0.72 g. 1-naphthol in 5 ml. EtOH , and 1.45 g. *p*- $\text{Ht.NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$ sulfate in 40 ml. H_2O ; after stirring 0.5 hr. the mixt. was filtered, washed with H_2O , dried, extd. with C_6H_6 , the ext. was passed over Al_2O_3 and eluted with C_6H_6 , yielding at first orange by-products, then Naphthol blue; the latter parts of the eluate on evapn. gave 0.54 g. pure Naphthol blue, m. $118-120^\circ$ (from MeOH). The blue pigments remaining on the adsorbent were removed with EtOH-CHCl_3 and after chromatographing on silica in C_6H_6 , there were removed by elution with C_6H_6 2 pigments: bronze colored needles, m. $108-9^\circ$, abs. max. 635 m μ , and a 2nd pigment which was not purified. Much blue-black material was still left on the column. Evapn. of the C_6H_6 soln. obtained in extd. of the AgCl-Ag ppt. above gave blue crystals, m. $130-2^\circ$, with abs. max. 625 m μ , of a pigment contg. 9.20% N. The indoline dyes listed below as analogs of *o*- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{CR}$:

$\text{CH}_3\text{C.NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$ -*p* were prep'd. analogously to the above synthesis of Naphthol blue (R, color, m.p., and λ in m μ given): *Cl*, bronze, 147° , 634; *Br*, —, $148-9^\circ$, 638; *COAc*, blue, 128° , 602; *COEt*, blue, 172° , 733; *COMe*, blue, 105° , 658; *CONH_2*, bronze, 204° , 672; *CONHPh*, blue, 112° , 672; *CONEt_2*, bronze, 174° , 633; *CONHPh*.

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Portnaya, B. S.; Spasokukotskiy, I. I.

bronze, 175-8°, 692; $CONMePh$, blue-gray, 124°, 640; $CONPh$, bronze, 200°, 646; $CONHC_6H_4-1$, red, 104-8°, 698; $CONHC_6H_4-2$, blue, 106-7°, 690; $CONPhC_6H_4-1$, blue, 221-2°, 648; $CONPhC_6H_4-2$, blue, 167-9°, 640; SO_2NHPH , bronze, 204°, 678; SO_2NPh , bronze, 188-0°, 678; SO_2NPh , black, 181-2°, 680. II. Indoaniline dyes, derivatives of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthanilide. N. F. Turitsyna, B. S. Portnaya, N. S. Spasokukotskiy, T. P. Bobkova, G. I. Arluzov, and I. I. Levkoev. *Ibid.* 2540-54 (1956). — Introduction of substituents into the amide portion of indoaniline dyes derived from 1-naphthol-2-carboxanilide does not affect the color of the dyes a great deal; electropositive groups produce small hypsochromic shifts while electronegative groups produce bathochromic shifts of somewhat greater magnitude. A nitro group in the *o*-position shows less effect than *m*- or *p*-groups. This effect may be caused by an intramolecular H bond between the amide group and O of the nitro group. Heating Ph 1-hydroxy-2-naphthalenecarboxylate with amines 1-4 hrs. at 140-70° under moderate vacuum (finally at 20 mm.) gave a distillate of PhOH and excess amine; the residue may be steam distd. and the residue heated with aq. NaOH, the ext. being pptd. by acidification, or alternatively the residue may be extd. with EtOH or with hot AcOH. Thus were obtained 1,3- $HO-C_{10}H_7-CONHC_6H_4R$ (I) (*R*, % yield, color, and m.p. given): *o*-Me, 64, colorless, 110-11°; *m*-Me, 60, colorless, 124-6°; *p*-Me, 62, colorless, 154-5°; *o*-NMe₂, 78, colorless, 110-11°; *m*-NMe₂, 64, colorless, 173°; *p*-NMe₂, 50, green-yellow, 173-4°; *o*-Cl, 88, colorless, 180-2°; *m*-Cl, 85, colorless, 170-80°; *p*-Cl, 88, colorless, 172-3°; *o*-NO₂, 60, yellow, 200-1°; *m*-NO₂, 74, yellow, 242°; *p*-NO₂, 74, yellow, 241°. Reduction of I (*R* = *o*-NO₂) (9 g.) in 80 ml. 20% NaOH at 80-90° with 42 g. Na hydrosulfite in 150 ml. H₂O, boiling 10 min.

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Portnaya, B.S., Spasokukotskiy.

cooling, filtering, and acidifying gave 23.5% H_2N analog colorless, m. 217-18° (from MePh) with an unidentified substance, m. above 260°. Similarly was prepd. I (R = $m-H_2N$), m. 189-90° (insol. by-product, m. 240-1°), and the p -isomer, m. 189° (insol. by-product, m. 279-80°). These were heated with AcOH-Ac₂O yielding: I (R = o -AcNH), m. 214-15°; the m -isomer, m. 221-2°; the p -isomer, m. 254-5°. Heating 1.35 g. $p-H_2NC_6H_4Ac$ in C_6H_6 with 1.82 g. PhNMe₂ and 2.06 g. 1-hydroxy-2-naphthyl chloride 4 hrs., followed by addn. of Na₂CO₃ and steam distn., gave on acidification of the residue 80.2% I (R = p -Ac), m. 194-5° (from EtOH). A mixt. of 0.001 mole each $p-Et_2NC_6H_4NH_2$ and I in aq. alc. NaOH (cf. part I) heated with AgCl 0.5-1 hr. (readily decompd. products were run at room temp.), dild. with C_6H_6 , filtered, and the org. layer worked up as described in the previous abstr. yielded the fol-

lowing: $o-C_6H_4CO_2C(CONHC_6H_4R)CH_2C_6H_4NC_6H_4NEt_2$, p -
(II) (R, % yield, m.p., and λ in μ given): $o-Me$, 84, 110-11°, 692; $m-Me$, 90, 124-6°, 691; $p-Me$, 92, 154-5°, 691; $o-NMe_2$, 78, 110-11°, 687; $m-NMe_2$, 87, 173°, 691; $p-NMe_2$, 69, 173-4°, 690; $o-Cl$, 88, 160-2°, 696; $m-Cl$, 85, 179-80°, 697; $p-Cl$, 88, 172-3°, 696; $o-NO_2$, 79, 200-1°, 696; $m-NO_2$, 74, 242°, 699; $p-NO_2$, 93, 241°, 705. The following derivs. of II gave abs. max. (m μ): $o-NH_2$, 687; $m-NH_2$, 691; $p-NH_2$, 690; $o-NHAc$, 692; $m-NHAc$, 693; $p-NHAc$, 695; $p-Ac$, 700.

G. M. Kosolapoff

SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S.

KOROSTYLEV, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk [translator]; SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S., kand.
khim.nauk [translator]; KRUPENIN, L.K., kand.tekhn.nauk,
[translator]; KOZLOV, P.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; CHEL'TSOV,
V.S., kand.khim.nauk, red.; SERDYUKOV, I.V., red.; SMIRNOVA, N.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Photographic materials and their processes; a collection of
translations] Fotograficheskie materialy i protsessy ikh obrabotki;
sbornik perevodov iz inostrannoi periodicheskoi literatury. Moskva,
Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1957. 319 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Photography)

SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S., kand.khim.nauk; DEYCHEMYSTER, M.V., kand.khim.nauk

Diffusion transfer processes. Khim.nauk i prom. 3 no.5:607-614
'58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Photography)

23(5)

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AUTHORS: Deychmeyster, M.V, Mertts, K.L., Spasokukotskiy, N.S.

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ABSTRACT: This is a review of "Chimie photographique" by P. Glafkides, 2nd Edition, reviewed and much augmented, 807 pages, published by Publications Photo-Cinéma, Paul Montel, Paris, 1957.

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MARKHILEVICH, K.I.; SHEBERSTOV, V.I.; KIRILLOV, N.I., prof., doktor
tekhn.nauk; MASLENKOVA, N.G.; KOLOSOV, K.A.; MIKHAYLOV, V.Ya.;
MATIYASEVICH, L.M.; FRIDMAN, I.M.; SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S.; KHAZAN,
S.M.; DEYCHMSYSTER, M.V.; BLYUMBERG, I.B., dotsent, retsenzent;
LYALIKOV, K.S., prof., doktor khim.nauk, retsenzent; TELESHEV,
A.N., red.; MALEK, Z.N., tekhn.red.

[Present-day developments in photographic processes; processing
of light sensitive materials and new processes for obtaining the
photographic image] Sovremennoe razvitiye fotograficheskikh
protseessov; obrabotka svetochuvstvitel'nykh materialov i novye
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N.I.Kirillova. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1960. 341 p.
(MIRA 14:4)

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SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S.; KOZLOVA, Ye.S.

Effect of the introduction of amino groups into the heterocyclic
residues of cyanine dyes on their basicity. Trudy NIKFI no.40:
70-85 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Cyanines)(Dyes and dyeing)

DEYCHMEYSTER, M.V.; SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh.; ZHILINA, L.D.

Absorption spectra of dimerocyanines, derivatives of 4-imidazolidinone.
Part 1: Absorption spectra in the visible region. Zhur. ob. khim.
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1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut.
(Cyanines--Spectra) (Imidazolidinone)

SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S.; TIKHANOVICH, S.Ye.

Mechanism of the dyeing of gelatin layers. Report No.1. Usp.
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Mechanism of the dyeing of gelatin layers. Report No.2.
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imidazolidinone. Part 3: Infrared absorption spectra of the
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SPASOKUKOTSKIY, Oleg Konstantinovich, kand. tekhn. nauk;
SUD-ZLOCHEVSKIY, Andrey Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk;
ZAYTSEV, G.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Elements of electrical automatic control] Elementy
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<p>Variations in glutathione content during cancerization. Yu. A. Spasokukotskiy. <i>J. med. 1/braine</i> 7, 147-150 (in French 164-6) (1937).—The glutathione (G) contents of the skins of rabbits and white mice were detd. for normal animals and for animals at various stages of cancerization. The G contents of the blood and organs also were detd. in rabbits. The normal skin of the ear of rabbits contains 34-49 mg. % of reduced G and 60-80 mg. % of total G, while tar-cancerized skin contained 135-40 mg. % of reduced G and 160-67 mg. % of total G. The normal blood of rabbits contains 24-40 mg. % of reduced G and 35-55 mg. % of total G. The liver of control and test animals showed little difference, values of 344-476 and 411-664 mg. % resp., of reduced G and total G being found. The suprarenals of normal animals contained 384-546 and 521-672 mg. % resp., while the cancerized animals showed 439-631 and 600-730 mg. % resp., of reduced G and total G. The tissue not treated with tar showed an increase (18-29 mg. % and 30-59 mg. % as compared with the normal of 12-16 mg. % and 21-34 mg. % of reduced G and total G, resp.). The G content of the skin increases for 3 months after treatment with tar, halting finally at a const. value of 118-135 and 143-7 mg. % resp., of reduced G and total G. S. A. Karjala</p>	
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>	
<p>151 AND 151A ONLY</p>	

3/7/50 KAVETS'KIY, Ya. A.
KAVETS'KIY, R.Ye., prof.; SPASOKUKOTS'KIY, Ya. O., doktor med.nauk;
DYADYUSHA, G.F., kand.med.nauk

Functional state of the physiological system of connective tissue
in wound sepsis. Medych.zhur. 17:86-94 '47. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Z Institutu klinichnoi fiziologii AN URSR (direktor - akad.
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(CONNECTIVE TISSUES) (WOUNDS)

SPASOKUKOTS'KYY, Yu.O., professor; IL'CHENKO, P.Ya., professor.

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1. Klinika shal'noyi khirurhiyi ta kafedra patolohichnoyi fiziolohiyi Stanis-
lavs'koho medychnoho instytutu. (Serum) (Surgery)

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2. USSR(600)
4. Influenza
7. Functional state of the physiological system of connective tissue in grippe, Medych. zhur., 22, no. 1, 1952.
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1. Kiivs'kiy institut perelivannya krovi i nevidkladnoi khirurgii, viddil patofiziologii. (BLOOD--TRANSFUSION) (AGE)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Soc.2 Vol.11/4 Physio-biochem-pharm Apr58
 Spasokukotskiy, V. A.

1760. PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORGANISM IN OLD AGE AND CONDITIONS CONDUCTING TO LONGEVITY (Russian text) - Spasokukotskiy V. A. A. A. Bogomolets Inst. of Physiol., Ukrainian Acad. of Scis, Kiev - FIZIOL. ZH. AKAD. NAUK UKRAINSK. SSR 1956, 2/3 (92-96)

Of 8,599 registered persons in the Ukraine having reached 90 yr. or more, 74% are women. These persons are characterized by high resistance to disease: 50% of them have never been ill throughout their life, and 37% have been ill once. Greying of hair set in late; in 50% of them the hair started to become grey at the age of 70-80 yr.; 72% of them still have teeth and 97% sight. For aged persons a balanced personal character, a quiet family life, and a settled general mode of life are characteristic. Antireticular cytotoxic serum and blood transfusions in aged persons induce a change in functional conditions of various organs and organ systems, enhancing their activity. Oxygen therapy stimulates the reactivity and metabolic processes of the organism. The author believes that administration of antireticular cytotoxic serum, blood transfusions, and oxygen therapy may prevent premature ageing and raise the resistance of the aged organism.

Pronin - Moscow (S)

Unclassified

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological) T
The Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Irradiation

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27196

Author : Spasokukotskiy Yu.A., Chebotarev, Ye.Ye., Genis, Ye.D.,
Gorodetskaya, S.F.

Inst : Kiev Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians

Title : The Treatment of Acute Radiation Sickness with the
Protein Blood Substitute BK-8

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot po radiol. i rentgenol. Kiyevsk.
in-t usoversh. vrashey. Kiyev, 1957, 15-29

Abstract : No abstract.

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